

Democratic Republican Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES W. COOK OF Vigo.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Jefferson.
Democratic State Central Committee.
NATHANIEL WEST, J. N. B. PALMER,
JOHN LESTER, J. P. DRAKE,
G. A. CHAPMAN, J. HOWLAND,
J. A. CHAPMAN, J. JULIUS NICOLAI,
AND JAMES BLAKE.

The "Damned Black Dutch."

While the Journal clique are doing every thing in their power to fool the Germans as they did a large portion of the people in 1840, by unlimited promises, and abusing our candidates instead of giving any reasons why they should be supported, we once in a while hear an old Whig, not in the secrets of the clique, who lets out the real sentiments entertained by that party against our adopted citizens. That in their hearts they esteem them as they have called them, "Damned Black Dutch," "Irish Blackguards," &c. &c. is easily seen by their treatment of them at all times when they feel willing to support the institutions of their adopted country, by supporting Democratic principles; after an election; when they cannot use them as tools to assist in obtaining power; or, where there is nothing to gain and nothing to lose by an open avowal of their sentiments. And yet further, and we hope our adopted citizens will notice the fact, when an election is pending, the Whig papers are full of flattery and praise of the "foreign population." Then they are "high-minded and intelligent Germans," "brave and generous sons of Erin," "the brave Scotch laddies," "the mercurial and sprightly Frenchman," and a host of other flattering epithets are bestowed to induce them to vote for the Whigs. Then, men whom they scarcely deign to notice at other times, whose religion they ridicule, whose customs they sneer at, and whose callings they despise; then these men are, without, perhaps, their own knowledge, paraded in the prints as a "whig committee." Is it not so? Not an adopted citizen, who thinks for himself, will deny it.

Our object, however, is to give a specimen of the feelings entertained, and such as were expressed in open court by a Whig Judge. If after such an avowal the Germans or other foreign citizens can support a party with whom such sentiments are common, they deserve the insult. We however believe there can be but few, whatever their former feelings may have been.

A few days since, some old German citizens of this city wished to have a guardian appointed for an infant orphan of one of their relatives, and wished a responsible person. They proposed several of their countrymen, men highly respected and perfectly respectable. The Whig Judge refused their application, saying that he would have any body before a Dutchman, or that he would have nothing to do with the Dutch.

This shows the Whig feeling towards the adopted citizens of this country. What reason can they give for it? The people who come from foreign countries, and make this their home, are not, as British Tories and American Whigs are wont to stigmatize them, *barbarous criminals*. They are men of intelligence—men who can see the faults of their own governments at home—and who know that this, with all its imperfections, corrective by time and experience, is the freest and best in existence. They bring wealth, if not in money, Whiggery's god, in indomitable and persevering industry. They swear to maintain and support our institutions and Government, and they do so. If guilty of crimes they suffer under our laws. When men leave their country and their homes, and swear allegiance to their adopted country, is it to be supposed that they forfeit any of the natural rights of man? Are they to be denied those rights because they will not bow the knee to Baal, and help the Whigs to make this government more obnoxious than the one they left? Are they to be insulted and denied the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution? The Whigs think they are; we think they are not. Let the Germans and other adopted citizens judge between us.

We have said this much previous to inserting the following certificate, which corroborates what we have said, and will prove that we have made no charges not easily sustained. We give it as we received it:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18, 1843.

"Some Germans, old citizens of this place, wished to have a guardian appointed for the orphan child of one of their brothers, and they wished, of course, to have a responsible person. The families being German, wished, of course, one of their countrymen. This the Judge refused, although the most responsible men were offered, saying that he would not have a Dutchman, or would have nothing to do with the Dutch."

GEORGE C. SMITH,
PHILIP MEKEIL,
HENRY RUSHAUP,
JOHN QUEEN.

Fool Who?

A vast effort is making by the Indianapolis federal whig clique to fool the Germans and other nationalized citizens into their support, and to again "restore confidence" in their hollow promises. Just at this time, the party wire pullers are taking every one by the hand. Where their delicate noses are liable to be offended, or where their tactics are too well understood to lead them to suppose they can be successful, they adopt a new plan. They set their tools to work; and they believe that they can also deceive many honest Germans by using their names for the purpose of fooling those from the country. Last fall the Indianapolis Journal had an array of names, among which we noticed a number of the firmest democrats in the State. Also some who did not live in the country. This is done to deceive the people in the country. It seems that the same game is to be followed by the rabid whigs in the approaching canvass. We shall keep an eye on these movements, and occasionally expose them. It is not necessary to expose all the falsehoods of the Journal, while its managers' names are given with the contents. The truth told by some of them would be doubted unaccompanied by corroborative evidence.

The following note will show that we are not making statements unsubstantiated by proof:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18, 1843.

Messrs. CHAPMAN—I notice that the Indianapolis Journal has placed my name on a whig committee, published in that paper as a "committee of vigilance." I am one of those who do my "own voting,"—and besides, I have seen enough of the whigs to keep clear of such a political party. Besides, if I was now a whig, I should not interfere with my neighbors, as I think them qualified to judge for themselves. I wish them to take it out.

FREDERICK SMITH.



The Coon Blow up.

Well, the great Coon Congress is ended. The Coons are scattered to their homes. And what have the people gained? What remains of those great coon measures of the Extra Session? All, all repealed! And where is the relief promised the country? Where those good times and high prices—the promised results of a Coon Administration? LET THE PEOPLE ANSWER; and they will at the polls.

Bloodhounds.

What a terrible howl the federal whigs used to make about the Florida War and the bloodhounds! Mr. Van Buren removed Gov. Call who employed the Bloodhounds; but as soon as the Whigs got into power, he was reinstated. They were going to end the war at once, and without expense. We all know about the end; but let us look into the expenses a little. Dr. Barton, of the Medical Bureau, has been overhauling the accounts a little, and he finds the following item of *hard service*, performed within eight months!

Champagne, 6 bottles,	\$9 00
Port Wine, 28 gallons, and 246 bottles,	383 00
Madeira and Sherry Wine, 514, and 160 bu,	236 00
Claret Wine, 7 boxes and 6 bottles,	57 00
Brandy, 204 gallons and 36 bottles,	149 75
Gin, 12 gallons and 14 jugs,	55 00
Whisky, 244 gallons,	32 75
Cider, 4 boxes and 96 bottles,	66 00
Brown Stout, 48 dozen,	288 00
Porter, 102 dozen,	510 50
Ale, 36 dozen,	228 50
Bitters, 2 bottles,	1 50
Alcohol, 94 gallons	16 32
	\$2,076 21

This was under Lt. McLaughlin, and is pretended to have been purchased for the use of the sick. But what is a little mysterious, says the Philadelphia Ledger, not a solitary return of sick is to be found in the department from that squadron. There certainly must have been a few cases, as one of the charges against Lieut. McL. in the recent investigation was, that he appropriated the hospital built for the sick to his own use; and it is natural to suppose, where there was a consumption of so much brandy, port and claret, there would necessarily be some sick. The Doctor seriously asks, did the sick consume all these liquors? and were all the officers and men sick with the typhus fever? Certainly. We have not the slightest doubt that all these liquors were used by the sick, any more than that the use of these liquors caused the sickness. That fever was the complaint they were troubled with, is evident from their expending one thousand dollars for an ice house, and six hundred and seventy five for ice to cool the heads of the officers. It is somewhat singular that an expedition, planned for the purpose of taking the Indians by water, should require in its operation such an astonishing quantity of brandy.

Now who would not vote for the Whigs? O the promising Coon!

Gen. Cass.

A short letter from Gen. Cass to Mr. G. A. Whittemore, has appeared in some of the newspapers, in relation to the General's political opinions. He declares himself against the incorporation of a National Bank, first because he has never seen in the U. S. Constitution any sufficient grant of power for such a purpose, and second, because public opinion has pronounced itself, he thinks justly, against such an institution. He is in favor of the exercise of the Presidential veto against an attempt to establish such an institution, if necessary. He thinks the expenditures of the General Government should be reduced to the lowest amount consistent with a faithful discharge of its duties. In the preparation of a judicious tariff to raise this amount, he thinks "it is also its duty to afford incidental protection to those branches of American industry which require it," in other words, that the tariff should be so laid "as to protect our own manufacturers by reasonable duties." He is opposed to the distribution of the public land revenue. As to the question of the Presidency, he will abide by the decision of a general convention.

Gen. Cass states also, that he had some time since received, from the Committee of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, a letter asking his opinion upon topics embraced in Mr. Whittemore's communication, to which letter he had replied at length, giving his opinions, together with the reasons in support of it. We presume that the Committee will soon hand us Gen. Cass's reply for publication, which is the reason why we content ourselves with a mere notice of the points of his letter to Mr. Whittemore.

First Congressional District.

We invite attention to a correspondence between the Democrats of Evansville and Robert Dale Owen, which will be found in another column. Mr. Owen's remarks in relation to public men are, as the New York Evening Post observes, "extremely just as well as admirable." The Post copies the 8th and 9th paragraphs of the letter and says—"we could wish that the politicians of our country were always governed by motives as honorable." Other papers have spoken of Mr. Owen's letter in like strains of commendation. "What a glorious thing it would be if all men held such doctrines," exclaims the Stark County, Ohio, Democrat.

We regret that Mr. Owen's private affairs require so much of his personal attention as to make it necessary for him to decline the proffered nomination. But as he is the circumstances, we think he is fully justified, and should be excused by our fellow citizens in the 1st district. We have learnt by sad experience, that no man who would serve the people efficiently, should neglect the imperative duty which he owes to himself and family.

A Tyler Paper.

A rum r is abroad that a Tyler paper is to be established in this place. We know not on what grounds to rest the rumor; but if it is true, we say, go ahead. The more the merrier.

Another rumor is, that one of our Hoosiers is about to publish a Democratic paper at Cincinnati.

The Child.

Another week has passed, and nothing to our knowledge has been done to discover the perpetrators of the inhuman act, if not absolute murder committed upon a child. Our town will get a fine name abroad, and this is a glorious example to set! Who will hesitate, now, after committing an offence, to cover it by murder, when such an act scarcely elicits a notice? It is shocking.

Tariff-Factories--Wages.

One of the strongest pleas urged by the whigs in favor of the present Protective Tariff was that the wages of the laborers, particularly in the manufacturing corporations of the East, would be increased. This promise has been kept like all the rest of that promising party—instead of wages being increased, they have been cut down to a large amount by the very men who most profit by a Tariff. To prove this, we copy here sundry paragraphs, which we have collected within a few weeks, all since the passage of the present tariff law.

The first is copied from the New York Tribune from a paper called the "Factory Girl," published at New Market, N. H. However much the workmen suffer, the privileged ones are permitted to live in grandeur on the hard earnings of the females!

"A notice has been posted up in the mills in this place, informing the operatives that they must submit to another reduction of wages! Weavers who tend four looms are reduced from 19 cents per cut to 15 cents per cut. The wages of spinners, carders and dressers reduced in the same proportion. Only \$1 12 1/2 cents is now allowed for board. Discharging the spare help as fast as possible. Wages of the overseers are from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per day—agents, from 75 to 100 dollars per day."

"Overseers" occupy pretty much the same position as those on a Southern plantation; as their title implies, their duty is much the same. The agents are generally small shareholders in the corporation, and exercise a general supervision of the business.

The following extract from a federal address recently issued to the people of New Hampshire, will show the general effect of the tariff, so far as that State is concerned:

"Business and enterprise baffled, hunted and driven from the State; her manufactures closed; her workshops closed; her mechanics idle; her improvement stopped; her capital going abroad; the value of her real estate diminished; her laborers starving."

If this is a true statement, the new tariff certainly has not prevented or proved an antidote to the evils as the whigs affirmed would be the case before its adoption.

At Lowell, the great manufacturing town of Massachusetts, the wages of the operatives have also been cut down repeatedly during the same time. The Boston Statesman of Nov. 12, copies the following from a religious paper of the same city, called the Olive Branch:

"Notwithstanding the manufacturers have just the protection they asked for, we see by the Lowell Patriot that, after the close of the present month, notice has been served on their hands that their wages will be reduced. Mark this. Before the tariff was passed, the stock in their mills was at a premium. Of course the knowing ones were assured that it paid good dividends. Another evidence of such being the case is the fact that other mills are about to be erected. Now, on the top of all this, with the whole market secured to themselves by a heavy tariff, they are on the eve of REDUCING the already shamefully small wages of their laborers."

The threatened reduction caused a "turn out" among the girls employed, who, according to the Lowell Advertiser, considered the reduction "peculiarly outrageous, as the company who took the lead, were never doing a more profitable business." The girls held a public meeting, but a lawyer was employed to mollify them, with considerable success. The Boston Courier, a leading whig paper, gives the annexed account of the affair:

"THE LOWELL OPERATIVES.—An agreement has been entered into by the factories at Lowell to reduce the wages of the operatives, after the first of December from fifteen to twenty per cent. This has roused the feelings of the affected class, and many of them have talked rather strongly about strikes, turn-outs, and other measures of the kind. They held a meeting at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, which was well attended by females, males not being admitted, except to the number of perhaps half a dozen. This meeting was addressed by W. B. F. Butler, Esq., who set before him, in strong terms, the injury they would inflict upon themselves by any violent precipitate step, spoke of the hard times, the little demand for labor, the tightness of money, &c. and urged them to keep at work. His remarks had much effect, and all present, except a few who left the Hall dissatisfied, resolved to follow the advice given them by the speaker. It is not now anticipated that any trouble will be the consequence of the reduction."

Poverty and the fear of greater oppression having induced the operatives to tolerate this reduction, a second was ordered, which was noticed by the Lowell Advertiser, as follows:

"ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.—The male laborers of the Middlesex Corporation, Mr. Samuel Lawrence's, received notice on Saturday, of another cut-down of their wages. Yet Mr. L. and his Corporation associates pretend to be the exclusive friends of the laborer. See his 'Sunday circular.' We understand the business of this company is so successful and prosperous, that they are running all their machinery at the highest speed, and even till late at night."

The Lowell Courier, a whig paper, in the interest of course of the lords of the loom, attempted to defend the reduction of wages, by asserting that "the reduction was so very trifling, (35 per cent.) that it would have hardly been felt," which drew the following rebuke from the Boston Post:

"These very Middlesex Mills, which have turned away nearly 150 girls—factory daughters—have just declared a dividend of six per cent. for six months, and have actually made clear profits, in the same time, of seven and a half per cent., equal to fifteen per cent. a year! So much for the new protective tariff, intended, as the whigs said, for the exclusive benefit of the poor and working classes! And now has it operated! It enables the rich owner to make fifteen per cent. a year on his money invested, and also to reduce the wages, previously paid to the poor girls, by whose hard labor, faithful attention, and unremitting industry, these very proprietors have been enabled to make their enormous profits. The Courier says, 'the contemplated reduction was so very trifling that it would hardly be felt!' Indeed! If it would hardly be felt by a poor girl, then surely the gain by it to the rich manufacturer would not be felt at all, and there is the less excuse for reducing the wages. As there was no necessity for this, the mills actually making 15 per cent. a year, the reduction is really an act of wilful oppression, or, at best, of the most sordid avarice."

"In a recent letter from Samuel Lawrence, dated at Lowell, to the editor of the New York Tribune, a like coming deception of the masters is attempted. An excuse for reducing the wages of the girls, or for not increasing them, after the passage of their favorite tariff, is, that the price of cotton fabrics have not increased, but have diminished a quarter or a half per cent. a year since that event. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say; but there is a very important circumstance which this Mr. Lawrence has very cunningly and characteristically suppressed. He says nothing about the great diminution in the price of cotton since that period. Every child knows that the price of manufactured articles, and the profits thereon, depends chiefly on the price of the raw material. Yet Mr. Samuel Lawrence, a master manufacturer, knowing and thinking of this all the time, as he must have done, says not a word about it in his letter! Such are the tricks which the wealthy manufacturers, and, indeed, all the leading whigs, ever attempt to practice on the people, to deceive and humbug them, and this to gain their own selfish, mercenary ends."

From the foregoing, some notion may be formed of the benefits which have accrued to the working people of the manufacturing corporations, for whose special advantage it was contended, by the whig leaders, the new tariff should be passed. But as a sequel, we invite attention to the following Memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature, from a part of the poor girls who were the victims of the oppression detailed above. If one were not well satisfied to the contrary, he might well take this as an English instead of an American document. It was presented to the Legislature on the 6th of Feb. 1843.—

We, the undersigned, females, dependent upon the labor of our hands for a subsistence, having left the employment of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company on account of a violation on their part of the agreement existing between the undersigned and said company, are now suffering persecution from said company, and are hunted from place to place, that we may find no employment by which to earn a living.

Not being able to contend against our rich persecutors by bringing a suit at law for satisfaction, we are compelled to seek redress or protection, from the powers which created said company.

The "Regulation Paper" which accompanies this memorial read as follows—"All persons entering into the employment of the company are considered as engaged for twelve months, and those who leave sooner will not receive a regular discharge." We did not imply, by agreeing to this, that our wages were to be subject to any reduction which the company might see fit to make, and when they gave us official notice that they were going to cut our wages down 35 per cent., we considered it a violation of the agreement which existed between us, and, therefore, did not feel bound by any agreement which they had a right to break; for if they could reduce our wages 25 per cent. why not 50, and still hold us to work twelve months! We therefore quit working for said company, and the consequence is as follows.—Some of us went to work for other companies, but these companies refused to receive our names, and we were immediately turned off. Some of us applied for work where hands were wanted, but were informed that they could employ no "turn-outs from the Middlesex," and many who labored with us have been obliged to leave Lowell and seek their bread elsewhere, not without an account of the persecution carried on against them by the Middlesex Company. Our names are upon all the corporations in Lowell, that we find no employment. We therefore pray that you will, if consistent with your constitutional powers, stay the hands of our persecutors, and if not, that some law may be enacted which will prevent our brothers, sisters and friends, suffering as we suffer, if ever they should resist injustice from manufacturing companies.

Signed.

Ruth Hancock, Mary French, Mary J. Stowell, Lucia Ruler, or Keeler, Caroline J. Sweetser, Eunice G. Hiley, Deborah Smith, Sarah F. Tenney, Rebecca B. Flying, Mary F. Tenney, Amy Littlefield, Lydia G. Bates, Jane G. Morton, Julia A. Taylor, Mary A. Morgan.

Here (observes the N. Y. Herald,) is the mask torn from the oppressors! This is the increased wages and employment to be given to the industrious classes! The hands are compelled to work, for a given time, at any price Mr. Abbott Lawrence chooses to pay—any pittance he chooses to dole out, on pain of proscription and loss of employment ever after. What is slavery, if that is freedom! What an utterable curse are corporate manufactures on a community. Corporations are established in a town like Lowell, and ten thousand hands are seduced from other employments—girls from the domestic duties of the household—children from their parents, to work in factories, under an overseer, and exposed to innumerable temptations—when their habits become formed—when they have learned no ordinary business which would make them independent, and are unfitted for the social duties of the family—they feel the fangs of the task master, who, rolling in affluence, cuts down their small pay 25 per cent. at his sovereign nod, and if they complain, all employ is closed against them, and they fall a prey to temptation and want. These persons, who lead in mental and physical bondage so large a class of the brightest and fairest of the community, are loud in their clamors against what they call slavery, at the South. The American people sanction this atrocious system of enacting laws for the protection of these "grand seigniors." The independent farmers of the West, who wear their own home made linen and woollens, who seek for no protection, and so far from seeking any, are deprived of a market for their produce, for fear that what they receive in payment would diminish the profits of the "cotton lords" of Lowell.

A National Debt.

Tired of urging the establishment of a National Bank, which great swindling, shaving machine has been so repeatedly condemned by the people, the federal whigs aim to do indirectly what they know cannot be done directly. They have created a National Debt, but it is not yet large enough to answer their purposes. Another proposition is now on foot, variously named in different places, as the contractors think best adapted to deceive the unsuspecting portion of the community. In one place it is avowed as a plan to relieve the indebted States by making those not in debt pay for those who are. In another it is a great relief measure; (no doubt of it, to speculating swindlers.) In another, it gets its proper title, Assumption of State Debts. Here, the Indianapolis clique call it a Debt due the States! The true object is, to create an additional National Debt of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars. Let that once be done, and the aristocratic would-be nobles will soon have, what they have so long wanted, a Bank on the plan of that of England. Then follows a rapid increase of an already enormous Debt. Then follows a Nobility, and Privileged Orders, upheld by a system of tariffs and taxes similar to those which grind the starving millions of Great Britain to the dust. Are our people prepared for it? If so, support the Federal Whigs, and by so doing, support such measures; and as sure as night follows day, you will bring it to pass. If not, support the Democratic party, under whom the country has grown and thriven like a young giant. Democracy has been tried and not found wanting. And what has Whiggery done! Promised every thing and performed nothing. They are still promising, and so are the Banks; but the people will hardly stand cheating again. The coon is dead.

"He begged their generous confidence. Promised wages and rest; but, before they saw, they said, 'You old deceptions!'"

Gold Spoons.

We noticed in our last a short account of the robbery of Daniel Webster's store at Washington City. It seems that he lost some of the plate said to have been presented to him by Lord Ashburton. So it seems he did not give away our territory and rights without the *quid pro quo*. It seems also, that the Godlike likes silver and gold to eat from, if he is a Patchogue Democrat. We noticed among the articles enumerated, "an elegant Tascan vase." An American one would not have suited his palate quite so well. "Two silver candlesticks." Gold Knives and Forks, and a *gilt* "Silver Inkstand." Poor Ogile's gone.

THE BRIBE REJECTED!—The House of Delegates, by a vote of 67 to 62, has rejected Virginia's share of the Land Fund, exceeding \$37,000, which is lying to her credit in the Treasury at Washington. She will not pollute her hands with the base bribe; she yet inherits too much of the spirit of the Revolution for that.

Coon Retrenchment.

It is yet fresh in our memories, the coon cry of retrenchment in expenses that was to follow the election of the Whigs. What is the result in this particular! As with the balance of those promises, it is proved hollow and false. More has been expended in the last two years, than was expended under Mr. Van Buren's term. We have a National Debt now of some Seventeen Millions. And the U. S. Treasury Notes, which used to be such a bugbear to the whigs in 1840, have been increased in circulation, from five to upwards of Eleven Millions. And then look at the expenses of the government which were to be reduced to thirteen millions, are increased to more than double that sum! Let the following, compiled ready to our hand by the Troy Budget, be carefully read and pondered. Then let the people decide as to whether they can support such a profligate party.

Here is the Picture in figures that cannot lie!

We have at length in a form, and from a source that the Federals themselves will not dare to question, a development of the "economy, retrenchment and reform" of the immaculate whig Congress elected in 1840. The last National Intelligence contains the official report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the appropriations made during the second session of the 27th Congress. We give the summary.

Civil and Diplomatic List,	\$9,363,293 53
Army,	6,405,280 26
Navy,	6,774,405 42
Fortifications,	278,000 00
Pensions,	730,776 00
Indian Department, Treaties, etc.,	1,300,977 47
Private Bills, House of Representatives,	37,585 61
Private Bills, Senate,	62,773 03
Total,	\$34,952,190 83

At the outset, let it be remembered, that "Tyler too" (however much cheating Whiggery may endeavor to blame him for their other evil doings) cannot be responsible for appropriations by Congress.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (short a fraction) spent during a SINGLE SESSION of Congress that exorbitantly promised to bring the expenses of the Government down to thirteen millions, is indeed doing pretty well! What think the people of this? Is this in accordance with their promises!

But this is not the whole of the record, by a large amount. To this must be added the round sum of TWENTY MILLIONS (\$19,799,377 73), appropriated by the extra session.

Nor has the whole yet been named. When the Federals took the reins of Government, their friends in Congress demanded and secured an appropriation of over TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the expenses of 1841.

Making a grand total of expenditures for the two years of more than SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or over THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS per annum.

And added to this, they have meanwhile saddled upon the country the monstrous debt of FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars in addition to three millions of obligations left by the former administration, which however, were provided for by that administration, but even the means left for that object were also squandered.

Rolling up together the whole amount we have as a monument of "Whig" false promises and professions, prodigal and extravagance, during only two years EXPENDITURE and DEBT amounting to some EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; Expenditures, SEVENTY MILLIONS; addition to debt, FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

Political Paragraphs.

GEN. CASS'S WELCOME HOME.—General Cass has reached his home in Michigan, and been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The most flattering addresses have been presented to him, and all classes seem to have united in paying their tribute of deserved respect to the statesman and the hero.

A prospectus of the life of the Hon. John C. Calhoun has been issued from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, proposing to publish a work presenting a condensed history of political events, from 1811 to 1843, and at a price which will enable all classes to obtain copies.

Amos Kendall is about to publish the life of Gen. Jackson, in fifteen or more numbers, of 10 pages each. It will be the most complete biography extant, of that distinguished man. Illustrated by engravings.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.—This distinguished patriot is nominated for the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky by the Kentucky Gazette.

OLD FATHER RICHIE.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer utterly declines the nomination for Vice-President, and declines any pretension to the office. He neither asks, nor would he accept it. He has associated his two sons with him in the management of his paper.

THE CABINET.—James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, Secretary for the Department of War, in the place of Mr. Spencer, and has entered on the discharge of his duties.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Henry A. Wise, it is said, will be appointed Minister to Austria, in Mr. Jenifer's place. We doubt it. He has announced himself as a candidate for the next Congress.

U. S. SENATOR.—Gov. Fairfield has been elected by the Maine Legislature to the Senate of the U. S. in place of Ruel Williams, resigned.

ILLINOIS.—A meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and citizens from various parts of the State, was held at Springfield on the 18th ultimo. Resolutions were adopted approving of a National Convention, and recommending the Democratic party in each political circuit, to hold conventions for the purpose of appointing one delegate from each circuit to the said Convention. No expression was made in favor of any time or place for the meeting of the National Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 141, requested Governor Morton to remove Adjutant General Dearborn, for his conduct in loaning the arms of the State to the Rhode Island authorities during the last civil war in that State. In accordance with the request, the General has been removed.

The Democratic Legislative Convention of Massachusetts was recently held, and among much interesting business, reported a resolution expressing a preference for Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention. They also adopted, unanimously, resolutions expressing sympathy for the people's cause in Rhode Island.

Daniel P. King, (abolitionist) Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is nominated as the Whig Candidate in the district represented in the last Congress by Leverett Saltonstall.

REPEALING IN FLORIDA.—The Legislative Council of Florida have decided, by a large majority, that the Territory is not bound to pay the bonds issued under the authority of a previous Legislature. Mr. Floyd offered a protest in the name of his constituents, against this disgraceful transaction; but it was not allowed to be spread upon the journals. The repealing resolutions were carried by a vote of 22 to 4. This body contains a Whig majority, to 11.

Millerism.

THE END.—It seems that Parson Miller lately described, in a sermon at Bennington, Vermont, a doctrine that will probably be presented when his doctrine is realized by the sudden destruction of this world:

"A small bright spot will first appear in the east which will gradually expand as it approaches the earth. By and by, a small cloud will appear before the luminous ball, and between it and the earth. On this cloud will be seen the Son of Man, standing erect, his figure plainly visible to the spectators on the earth. At the sound of the trumpet (or some other signal), the bright spot having gradually illuminated the whole heavens, the righteous dead shall rise from their resting place, and the risen and the living saints shall together be caught up and meet the Savior in the air, when they will be instantly changed and clothed with immortality. The Savior will then present them to the Father, whose presence is denoted by this luminous mass, perfect, without spot or wrinkle. The father will then give the saints, by the marriage covenant, as a bride to the Son. They will then be consueted the New Jerusalem, and together with the Savior, will descend to the earth, which, during their absence, has been purified, and the wicked burned up, where the Saints will dwell with Christ forever."

The Miller theory is said to have gained many converts in Luzerne, Pa. One incident is related as follows:

"A storekeeper, named Gaylord, residing about six miles below Wilkesbarre, gave, not a few days ago, that his store was at the service of the public 'free gratis and for nothing.' The Deputy of the County attended, by request, to hand out the goods. A large crowd was in attendance, consisting chiefly of old ladies with crumpled handkerchiefs. The stock of goods was in the way of rapid disposal, except the crockery, for which there was little demand, most of the people seeming to think they had enough of the article to last during the term."

But the influence of the delusion is generally of a much more lamentable character than in the above instance, as will be seen by the instances which follow:

Within the past day or two, says the Providence Chronicle, a very industrious mechanic, and withal, scientific man, whose name we are not at liberty to give, has been taken to our Asylum, a maniac, made so by the Miller excitement.

Out of the eighteen persons admitted recently into the new lunatic asylum at Concord, N. H., no less than twelve are Millerites.

A religious monomaniac in Pottsville, Pa., last week, undressed himself completely, and went up on Young's Hill, back of the borough, expecting to be translated to Heaven. He waited in vain for the descent of the sheet of glass, but the ground being covered with a sheet of ice and snow, so he numbered the poor fellow, that it required all the skill and experience of Dr. Halberstadt to restore him.

Mrs. Leverick, the wife of a respectable mechanic of Newark, N. J., in a state of mental alienation, supposed to be occasioned by a belief in the Millerite doctrines, recently poisoned herself and two of her children with arsenic, which she mixed with coffee. The eldest child was a boy of two and a half years of age, the other an infant of eight months. They died within three hours, and the mother within nine hours after swallowing the poison.

A woman living at Kensington, (Philadelphia), who had recently been captivated by the Miller doctrines, and disappointed by the frequent postponement of the important day, resolved on Monday last to prevent further disappointment. She accordingly obtained a hempen cord and hung herself to a post in the rear of the dwelling, while the rest of the family were at church. She was observed and cut down in time to save her life.

We find in the New Hampshire papers an account of the death of Mr. Shortbridge, aged fifty five. He was formerly a merchant of respectable standing in Portsmouth, but, by misfortune in business, had been several years reduced in his pecuniary affairs. At the day of his death he was imagining the